One thing is of importance in considering Payne' chances—that a large proportion of the vote which is opposed to Tilden would not necessarily be opposed to a candidate whom Tilden would select. In fact it has been stated that many of the anti-Tilden men, especially from the South, were opposed to him merely because they thought he could not be elected, and would willingly support the man of his choice. This is true of the Vermont delegation who have been counted for Hancock. One of the delegates said yesterday with a significant smile, they were favorably disposed toward Hancock, but he could imagine that under certain circumstances they would vote for Payne. It is probably true of Massachusetts, which has been put down mostly in the Bayard column. Payne's friends expect to get that delegation and fudered to get all the six New-England delegations. It is true of various Southern delegations. Delegates from States that are conceded to Field or Bayard said to-lay that Payne would be perfectly acceptable to them. The Ohio delegation would nucleubtedly stand by Payne. W. W. Armstrong, Editor of The Clereland Plaindealer, says that 26 of the 44 Ohio delegates are for Payne with 4 vacillating and 14 divided between Thurman and Jewest. The delegation votes as a unit, and the only point of much doubt seems to be whether Payne will get the 44 delegates on the first ballot or not. One complimentary ballot to Thurman would be little enough to give him, and yet it is difficult to see how, if Payne is in the field, his own delegates, being friendly to him, can afford to go delegates, being friendly to him, can afterd to go against him, even for one bellot. The Illinois delegation is a good illustration of the impossibility of making a general anti-Tilden combination against Tilden's legatee. From 14 to 18 of the 42 delegates are ready, it is said, to vote for any Tilden man, except Tilden. Nearly one-half of the delegation will vote for Congressman Morrison, and as a Chicago Democrat said this morning, "the City Government of Chicago will east, through Mayof Hurrison, one vote for an obscure person named Hancock."

PAYNE MEASURABLY SECURE. Enough bas been said to show that while Payne's nomination will not necessarily result from the fact that the Tilden influence is at work for him no combination of all the so-called anti-Tilden elements can be made against him. The number of candi lates is another formidable obstacle to a combination. There are not less than fifteen or sixteen, and probably at least half a dozen of these have strong hopes. Payne's friends are counting upon 225 or 250 votes on the full-vote system, or from 1122 to 125 votes on the half-vote system, as soon as the first complimentary ballots are over and the Convention has settled down to actual work. NEW-YORK DELEGATES IN COUNCIL.

The New-York delegation held its meeting to night, but little was done. The letter of withdrawal had not arrived and the meeting merely went through a few motions of business. The resolution presenting Tilden's name was not offered of course. Daniel Manning, of The Albany Argus, was elected temporary chai map, and S. B. Halliday, ef Ithaca, temporary secretary. The delegation will rect again on Monday morning Those who were in the secret of the letter explained the delay by reiterating the idea that "The old man" naturally faltered a little when it came to enguing his own death warrant. They fully expect the arrival of the letter in time for the action of the delegation on Monday.

STARTING A DENVER "BOOM." GENERAL DENVER, OF WASHINGTON, DEEMED AVAIL ABLE BY A FPIEND-HISLACK OF PAME DEFMED AN ADVANTAGE-A GOOD FIELD FOR "DARK HORSES." IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CINCINNATI, June 19. - Many funny things happen at Democratic National Conventions. Among the arrivals in Cincinnati this morning was General James W. Denver, of Washington, D. C., and Ohio, and immediately among some of the Southern delegates a Denver " boom " of rather respectable proportions was started. To be sure, a majority of the younger delegates never heard of General Denver, and when appeared to to support him have to inquire who he is, but, strangely enough, his very obscurity for the last fifteen years, is one of the strongest arguments which his friends advance in favor of his nomination.
"Don't you see," said a Mississippi Democrat to a

TRIBUNE correspondent to-day, "that it will be impossible for the Convention to nominate one of the nearly twenty candidates, each of whom has been more or less talked of? The Democratic party has no principles any longer.

The divisions on public questions run right through
the ranks of both parties. There are hard money
men and greenbackers, free-traders and protection
mitted to the Convention. It is said that they have ists among both Republicans and Democrats. The our party only suffers every time it allows itself to be drawn into a new discussion of them. We can gain no advantage by allowing recent issues to be debated in the coming campaign. For these reasons all eyes, especially in the South, were turned to ard Horatio Seymour a few days ago. He is a retired statesman, who has taken no active part in politics since the close of the war, and has therefore no record to explain or defend. He is engaged in the cultivation of the soil-a for tweate circumstance. This country is an agrarian country, and will probably be so for a hundred years to come. Among the public questions that are most urgently demanding solution are those that have arisen between capital and labor. Mr. Seymour, a farmer himself, would command the confidence and respect of the farmers and workingmen all over the country. In short, Mr. Seymour has all the elements which go to make a strong Democratic candidate, not the least among which is his presumed ability to carry New-York."

. How is it with the other candidates that are

named," was asked. "Tucre is not one of them whose record has not weak places in it. If they have been on either side of the currency or tariff questions, they will not be acceptable to some portion of the Democratic party; if they have been in Congress since the war, they have voted on questions of reconstru-tion in a way that would now offend stanneh Unio being a way that would now one in said Charles. Democrats in some parts of the North, or they were connected in some way with the foolish course of the perty during the extra session of this Congress; and so if you go through the whole list of candidates you will hardly find one whose record has not something in it which will be criticised or will not be liked by some men in our party." be liked by some men in our party."
"But General Denver has many of the qualification in the second

be liked by some men, in our party."

"But General Denver has many of the qualifications possessed by Governor Seymour. He, too, has kept aloof from all political controversies since the war; while his record up to the close of that struggle was such as to commend him to all voters, and especially to Democrats. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, in which he served with honor. At the close of that struggle he crossed the Rocky Mountains to California, where he was identified with theenrly development of that wonderful State. While on the Pacific Coast he held several important offices which he filled with credit. Returning East, after a few years, he was appointed by President Buchanan. Governor of Kausas Territory, where he soon restored order which his predecessors, aided even by the military, were unable to do. When the war broke out he entered the army on the Umon side, and served through it, making an excellent record as an excentive officer. Since the war he has practised law in Washington, D. C., and although he has taken no part in politics he has been dealing with high constitutional questions, and has been in daily contact with the greatest statesmen of both parties. He is not, therefore, "a mossback" who has stood still for the last twenty years, and allowed the world to drift by him. At the same time he has no record on recent political guestions which it will be troublesome for him At the same time he has no record on recent politi-cal questions which it will be troublesome for him to explain."

"Well," said the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE after listening to this long sermon, "suppose we admit the sufficiency of your reasoning, where are the votes to nominate him coming from ? They are more essential than any of the things you have enu-

"General Denver is a warm personal friend of nearly all the prominent candidates," was the reply, " and would get votes from every part of the antry. Tammany and Anti-Tammany in New-York would be satisfied with him. Seymour is his friend, and so is Hendricks, and I believe that at least one-third of the members of the Convention would be gisd to vote for him on the start. General Denver is very modest, and is unwilling to do anything to promete his own fortunes in the Conven-tion, but I believe that the nominee will be a 'dark horse,' and that Coneral Denver is the most able man under the .ircamstances."

leral Denver's cand day illustrates one feaof the Convention. (Vith compact organiza-

tion, determined to secure the nomination of leading favorites, his name and that of men like him would not be mentioned, but with nearly twenty candidates in the field and the party split up among them, any man who can muster a dozen followers may go in the contest actually hoping to carry off

RANDALL IN THE FIELD.

THE SPEAKER MAKES HIS CLAIMS HEARD AND CAUSES CONFUSION AMONG THE PAYNE MEN-LAYEST PHASES OF THE CONTEST-THE TURMOIL INCREASING. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CINCINNATI, June 19.-An important change has taken place within the Tilden ranks to-day which may have a serious cearing upon the attempt to nominate Payne. The Pittsburg conference of Pennsylvania Democrats, which showed a strong sentiment against the nomination of Payne and in favor of Randall, naturally created some alarm here among Payne men. They felt that it would sadly disorganize their plans to have one of Tilden's more conspicuous friends and allies suddenly appear as a candidate to dispute the Tilden vote with Payne; but assurances were given by Tilden men high in authority that when Rau dall arrived here it would be found that he would not allow his name to be used against Payne. It was even intimated that he would declare for Payne.

Speaker Randall arrived here this morning, and has kept very quiet during the day, but it is now publicly known that he is a candidate, and proposes to stay there. He tells his friends that he has no desire to push himself, but that when Mr. Tilden is out of the way, he feels that he is entitled to consider ation at the hands of Tilden's friends and party. Mr. Randall's friends seem to be very much offended that the Speaker has not been taken into Tilden's confidence in regard to the latter's withdrawal from the When he came here this morning, they say, it was for the purpose of helping to nominate Tilden. The Payne men, they declare, seem to have some private information from Gramercy Park, but why it should be kept from Randall is more than be can understand.

The friend of the Speaker in the Pennsylvania delegation held a consultation this evening. They claim that Randall will receive at least 35 or 36 votes from his own State, and declare that Schator Wallace's assertion that a majority of the delegation will vote for Hancock has no foundation in fact. They do not think Wallace is very enthusiastic or tiopeful about Hancock's chance, and that he will not hesitate to advise his friends to vote for some one else if Hancock does not turn out to be the popular candidate in the Convention. Mr. Randall's friends are also troubled by the fact that the Speaker was so successful in breaking up the unit rule in the Harrisburg Convention. They say that if that rule had been enforced. Randall could now secure the vote of the entire delegation.

The Randall movement will prove to be a most serious obstacle to the Payne movement. In the first place, it takes away from Payne a number of votes that would certainly have been cast for Tilden, and which the Tilden men expected to transfer to the Ohio candidate. Beside this, it gives an excuse to any other Tilden men who do not desire to be transferred to Payne an opportunity to elect another candidate whose loyalty to Tilden is un-questioned and with whose nomination Tilden can find no fault. The Randall men say that Payne will not receive a single vote from Pennsylvania. Further inquiry strengthens the probability that Payne will get mest if not all the New-England votes. The Bayard strength in Massachusetts seems to be merely a polite fiction. The Bayard

secretly resolved to make no demand for admission questions growing out of the war are settled, and and a share of the vate of New-York. This report comes on excellent authority, but it can hardly be fully accepted at the present stage of affairs. There a strong disposition on the part of was the Abbott Democrats from Massachusetts to bring about an amicable union with the Butler Democrats this morning, but the Butler men took such a high stand that the matter dropped. The Abbott men will claim all the votes from Massachusetts, and claim that they will get

THUNDER FOR HENDRICKS. UDDEN IMPORTANCE ACCORDED TO THE CLAIMS OF MR. HENDRICKS-THE OCTOBER ELECTION KEPT IN WIEW-MR. HENDRICKS | HELD TO BE STRONGER POLITICALLY THAN HIS PARTY.

INTTELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CINCINNATI, June 19 .- The Indiana delegation, at meeting to-day, decided to vote as a unit from the first to the last ballot for President for ex-Governor Thomas A. Hendricks, and to present to the Convention the name of no man from that State for the second place on the ticket. The opinion of the Indiana Supreme Court, published yesterday, makng it necessary to hold the State election this year in October, has given the Hendricks movement an importance which under different circumstances it would not possess, and has encouraged his supporters to press his nomination upon the Convention with an earnestness that is quite unexpected.

Among the means adopted for the creation of a sentiment in favor of Mr. Hendricks's nomination is the publication and wide distribution to-day of a circular entitled "Some Reasons why Thomas A. Hendricks should be Nominated": and as the reasons set forth in this circular are the same that are being advanced by the Indiana men in their talk with delegates, a summary of a part of them is given here.

The first proposition is that the candidate to be ominated here next week must be selected with a view of securing a Democratic victory in New-York and Indiana. New-York, it is asserted, is certainly Democratic by about 30,000 majority, and is in no sense a doubtful State except as dissensions in the Democratic party make it such. In Indiana, the case is different. It has only recently become a Democratic State, having been uniformly Republican since 1858.4 Its highest bemocratic plurality in a Presidential year has been only 5,555, out of a voting population of more than 400,000. Mr. Hendricks, it is declared, is istronger than his party in the State. In 1868, General Grant carried Indiana by 9,579 majority, while Mr. Hendricks was defeated for Governor by only 961. In 1872 he carried the State in October by 1,148 majority, while a month later General Grant's majority was 22,510. In 1876, Tilden and Hendricks had a marality in the State of 5,555, and for the first kinne lin nearly twenty years the electoral vote of Indiana was east for a Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

These facts, the Hendricks men say, prove that while a Democratic victory in Indiana is certain with Hendricks at the head of the National ticket, it is very doubtful, if any other candidate is nominated.

As for New-York, the Hoosiers say there is no good reason why Mr. Hendricks should not carry it. He has not been mixed up jwith the internal dissensions of the party fin that State, and there is no reason to believe that Mr. Tilden and his friends have been oflended by list refusal to accept the second place on the ticket. Again the Hendricks men say that when his friends reluctantly advised him to accept the nomination for Vice-President in 1876, at [St. Louis, they understood a nomination for the lirst place on the ticket in 1880 was impliedly pledged to him.

In addition to all these resons, the Indiana in the finding at the second place on the ticket in 1880 was impliedly pledged to him. and Indiana. New-York, it is asserted, is certainly Democratic by about 30,000 majority, and is in no

tion for the first place on the tecket in 1880 was impliedly pledged to him.

In addition to all these reasons, the Indiana Democrats urge Mr. Hendricks' nomination on the ground of his long and valuable public services, his "conciliatory disposition, and indomitable resolution; his integrity and purity of character," and because "his views on the financial question are in full accord with the sentiments of the Democratic array of the pattern as expressed in the piet. cratic party of the nation, as expressed in the plat-forms of its National Conventions."

Of course the friends of other candidates have ready answers for all these arguments, but the

most common is that the whole of the old ticket of 1876 must stand or fall together. If the Convention does not think it wise to nominate Mr. Tilden again, it will not be likely to take up Hendricks, especially as Mr. Tilden and his friends are understood to have other plans. But Hendricks must be looked upon as one of the prominent candidates, and he will probably have a respectable following when the balloting in the Convention begins.

CONVENTION NOTES.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
CINCINNATI, June 19.—Not until this evening has there been anything in the appearance of Cineinnati to indicate that a Convention was to be held here next week. The morning and evening trains to-day brought a number of delegates and others from different parts of the country, but even now there is no such crowds as were collected at Chicago six days before the Republican Convention met, although there are only two days now remaining before this one. Ex-Senator Barnum will call the Democratic Con-

If the present members in Chicago, and the interest they show in the coming nomination, are any indication of the character of the Convention, it will be a very quiet affair.

The arrival of the special trains to-night bringing the New-Yorkers has caused some stir, but even they have distributed themselves, and have caused no appearance of a crowd.

Among these who have arrived to-day are Senators McDonald, McPherson, Hill and Wallace. Ex-Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky, Representatives A. M. Bliss, W. D. Veeder, Muller and Ross, of New-Jersey; Mr. Nilback, of Indiana; S. S. Marshall, of Illinois; G. M. Beebe, of New-York; Perry H. Smith and Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago; Orcate Cleveland, of New-Jersey; William A. Beach, of Syracuse; T. B. Spriggs, of Utica; William A. Fowler and W. C. Kingsley, of Brooklyn; John P. Irish, of Iowa; Jerome Buck, of New-York; and C. M. Clay, of Kentneky.

Senator McPherson, of New-Jersey, is working earnestly for Mr Bayard, "I believe him," he says," to be the strongest man we can name for New-Jersey, New-York and Connecticnt, three States which I count upon now as certainly Democratic with

three States which I count upon now as certainly Democratic with a good candidate. As between Justee Payne and Mr. Jewett, Mr. McPherson favors Mr. Jewett because of his strength in the East.

The Haucock people give facures as a basis of their hope, although up to this time their figures are small ones. "We count certainly upon Texas and Louisiana," said General Franklin to-day "and feel sure of enough from other sections to make a total of 80 votes on the first ballot. These we expect will retrain "solid" all the time, as did the immortal three lundred at Chicago.

TAMMANY WARRIORS OFF FOR THE FIGHT. COLORS FLAING AND THE AMMUNITION ON ICI--SPERITED DECORATIONS ON THE TRAIN-SCINES

WHICH MADE NERVOUS PEOPLE TIME. It was apparent to every one passing the Grand Central Depot yesterday morning that someth as unusual was going on wit in its walls. Grainila's band was playing narrial music obstreperously before men eager to enter the depot, and the windows of the Fourthers above the depot were crowned with specia-ters. Within the station Commissioner Brennau's gi, un-the form could be seen moving about constantly in the throng. On the left lapel of his cont there was pinned a large rosette of white sain. From it there hung almost a leanuer of satin uncrited in large go'den letters "Grand Marshah" in quary revealed the, Mr.

the electing ears had tacked to their aides from end to end, broad strips of muslin on which words were painted ca'culated to fire the Democratic heart in the country through which the train might pass. On the first carwas the inscription; "Tanamany Special Train." On other cars: " Hard Money and Honest Labor," "The Laborer is Worthy of Hts Hire," " Free Trade and Sations' Rights," " No Land Grants to Corporations," " The Founders of the Republic did not Eorich Themseives by Public Office," "No Geographical Division of This Union," "It Is all Our Common Country," "No North, No South," "We are Bound to Cincinnati to Help Nominate the Next President," "In Unity there is Strength," "Beware of Electoral Commissions, they Usurp the People's Franchises," "Vote Yourself a Farm-160 the People's Franchises," "Vote Yourself a Farm-160 Acres to Every Actual Settler"; "Presidents Washington, Mouron, Jeff-raon, Madison, and Juckson, attriaving served their country, died poor," Beside the inscriptions, each car was ornamented with flass and hunting of various ce ors. The appearance of the whole train was hambsome. Preparations were made for the entertainment of the men whitin the ear, as well as the gazer without it. Each car was provided with a retrigentor, in which were stored exhibitating articles. In one retrigentor of the "Golden Gate" there rested, for instance, sung in the fee:

A TALK WITH GOVERNOR FOSTER. ARFIELD'S SUCCESS ASSURED IN OTHO-WHY THE DEMOCRATS WILL NOT TAKE A MAN FROM THAT

Governor Foster, of Ohio, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Wednesday evening, and left the city Friday for Washington. In the course of his stay in New-York he talked with a TRIBUSE reporter about the prospects of the campaien.

"General Garneld," said he, in response to a question is going to run very well in the West. Illinois is very partial to him. It is perfectly clear that his nominati unites all shades of opinion in the party. I find that General Arthur is a friend both of the Blame and the Sherman men. He is a perfect gentleman and a man of excellent character. I am confident that the Arthur and Grant people will do whatever they can to early New-York. The fight in the Fall is going to be right around New-York. If we can have a fair count within a radius of thirty miles of that city we can carry three States. There is no question of Mr. Blame's ceiving the nomination, for although he was hopeful he never felt certain of it. 'I haven't got this thing on the brain, he said to a friend of mine. Blaine's popularity s something marvellens. He has a most wonderful memory, and whenever he gees into a town he knows some one in it; or else he knows the stream that run-

who said he didn't like Blaine. 'Do you know him?' asked. 'No.' 'That accounts for it.' Blaine will unfoubtedly be of great belp to us in the canvass."

"When will the campaign open in the West !"
"It will begin in Obio about the middle of August for we have an election in October. Of course the details of the campaign, such as who will be on the stump, have not yet been determined, for we have hardly got over the effects of the Convention. I don't believe the Democrats will nominate an Ohio man for the Presidency. For if they should they would be bound to fight—for Ohio—a State they are sure to lose in October. Such a result would have a disastrons effect upon the Democratic hopes in November. No. They will probably admit from the outset that Ohio is a Reguidlean State, and when it goes Republican will say the 'Dutch take Helland.'"

State, and when it goes Republican will say the 'Dutch take Holland,'"

"Mr. Payne, of Cleveland, who is sometimes spoken of us a possible candidate, is a man of most excellent character and standing with every one who knows him. He is about sixty-five or seventy years old. He is slight and spare, has a clean shaven face, and wears spectacles. In his personal appearance he looks like a cross between a sharp banker and a college professor. He began life as a lawyer, and made a very good one. Afterward he took an active part in politics, and was an earnest Union man during the war. He was elected to Concress in 1874 on the Democratic tieftet, and in 1876 he ran again, out was defeated by Amos Townsond. Ho was one of the members of the Electoral Commission. Through his father-in-law he inherited a great deal of real estate in Cleveland, and is interested in two or three banking institutions. He does not now practice law."

Do you believe that Mr. Tilden intends to favor Mr. "Do you believe that Mr. Tilden intends to favor Mr. Payne in the Cincinnati Convention next week?"

"Tilden is a siy old fellow. I have a theory that the old gentleman has been teading Randall, English or some Connecticut men and Payne individually to believe that when he steps aside he intends to transfer his forces to each eta of them, but that all the time he has been, thus, working for himself. Now the feeling in Ohio is that all Payne's men are for Tilden, but these same men believe that when Tilden steps out of the field he will throw his strength for Payne."

"Will Tilden, if nominated, carry all of the Southern intent."

Sintes I"

"He will if the 138 votes of the Southern Sintes are necessary for the success of the Demogratic ticket. In an honest connection after a fair vallet, five of the Southern states are kepublican. The Demograts, however, have if the medinery, and unless they can safely spare us some of the Southern votes, they will take them all."

A TALK WITH GENERAL HAWLEY. HIS GRADIFICATION AT THE NOMINATION OF GEN-

FRAL GARFIELD-WRY HE GOES ABROAD. General Joseph R. Hawley was found early vesterday afternoon by a Tribune reporter at the Astor House, with value in hand, just starting for the steamsup O l. r. bound for Bremen, but he stopped a moment to lack. In the course of a brief conversation the re-

What is your opin on of the Republican nominations 'I am perfectly satisful with them, just as every

"How were they received by the Republicans at

Washington I" "With great satisfaction, You see, Congressmen look at these nominations somewhat differently from other wettere of their country—and a rvo a second term. If a weak Presidential candidate is nominated, it means to

the Republicans carry Connecticut?"

of the Dopograts nominate a Connecticut man for

votes. The Bayard strength in Massachusetts on the seems to be merely a politic fiction. The Bayard men here have been sounded and are all believed to be ready to vote for Payne. The Maine delegation would be for Tilden, but is likely, and the first properties of the Massachusetts by the way, say they are going to give the Republicans a bard fight, and are almost ready to swear that the State is doubtful.

The revolt in the New-York delegation against Payne has not yet shown its strength in any definite way, but the discontented New-Yorkers and Brookyn men bave a candidate for President in the person of Judge Calvin E. Praitin, so that if we reboted any as the second with the work achieved with a bids about the first one of the four model when her before the bound on the surprised to see the name of Abraham S. Hewitt surpring ton the New-York as an interpretal as an anytistien to be found possible to nominate fague to should not be surprised to see the name of Abraham S. Hewitt surpring ton the Convention and carry it. The Tammany Hall delegation are keeping up a show of fighting for a place in the Convention and carry it. The Tammany Hall delegation are keeping up a show of fighting for a place in the Convention and carry it. The Tammany Hall delegation are keeping up a show of fighting for a place in the Convention and carry it. The Tammany Hall delegation are keeping up a show of fighting for a place in the Convention and carry it. The Tammany Hall delegation are keeping up a show of fighting for a place in the Convention and carry it. The Tammany Hall delegation are keeping up a show of fighting for a place in the Convention and carry it. The Tammany Hall delegation are keeping up a show of fighting for a place in the Convention and carry it. The Tammany Hall delegation are keeping up a show of fighting for a place in the Convention and carry it. The Tammany Hall delegation are keeping up a show of fighting for a place in the Convention and carry it. The Tammany Hall delegation are keeping up a show of figh No. 1 A. Jone 10, 1880.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 18 .- The Republiand of Delawere County have begun the campaign in been held. On Tuesday last a large and enthusuastic mediag was held at Andes. Addresses were made by General Ferris Jacobs, the Hon. William Gleason, of

adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Andes hall with the Resolved. That the Republicans of Andes hall with the unimest settlefaction the normation of General Gardield the gardints solvier and perdess statesman and recognize in him the calconiment of those qualifications measure for the him the calconiment of those qualifications and which will constitute aim a worthy successor to the untarniched occupant of the Presidential canir. In the normanizon of Gassier A. Arthur we feel an especial wide, and will endeavor to do our state to prime the Empire State apost he list of Republican State—are suit made doubly sure by the nomination of General Arthur. White we are unalterably opposed to the "unit rule," and desire hereby to express our gratification it to course pursued by General Ferris Jacobs as our representative in the Chicago Corvention, yet we increase request and piedge the Republican vote of Andes to be cast as a unit for the Republican vote of Andes to be cast as a unit for the Republican soming—and that by all howorable means we will endeavor to wene converts to our ranks.

A RECEPTION TO SENATOR HOAR Workersten, Mass., June 19.-An informal reception was tendered to Senator Hear to night by his fellow citizens and friends. There was a large attendance, and Senator Hear was con-gratulated on the honor conferred upon him at Chicago. To a speech of some length, the Sena for, after paying a tribute to General Grant as a souther and executive, said the happlest moment of his

A LONG FIGHT OVER A NOMINATION. St. Louis, June 19.-The Democratic Conressional Convention of the Villia District, which has seen in session three days at Kansas City, shows no remains from platfor its latters. The struggle is very matter to that of two years ago, which resulted in a bolt, and the election of Justices process. John T. Crisp s now as then the chief figure in the confest, and has
or opponents Messirs. Franklin and Allen, the fornor an ex-Congression of the District. Fourteen balof-lieve been falson without any change in the number
of votes east, and the prospect is that no lumiculate
essuit will be reached.

MR. CONKLING TO SPEAK IN OHIO. INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE, Washington, June 19 .- It is reported that Senator Conking will make speeches in Ohio next menth in support of Garfield and Arthur. CHANCES AT THE SCHUETZEN FAIR.

The United Schuetzen Association of Hoboken and its vicinity, which is largely composed of Germans, has held a fair and festival on the grounds at Union Hill, N. J., for the last two weeks. The fair was opened on June 7, and since then 40,000 visitors have been entertained there, including several regiments of New-Jersey militia, and the mayors of Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken. Last Saturday, Governor McClellan and some friends

Saturday, Governor McClellan and some friends were present.

The fair, which is for the purpose of cancelling the floating debt of the Association, in amount \$12,000, has been in receipt of valuable presents, some of which are; A \$500 United States bond, given by Colonel E, P. Lewis, the president of the Association; a Brewster buggy, valued at \$475, presented by the North Hudson Kaliroad Company; a billiard table valued at \$300, presented by H. D. Pisch, and a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, valued at \$210, presented by J. N. Crusius; the secretary of the Association. The sale of chances for these articles stops at 9 o'clock Monday evening.

MINISTER ANGELL OFF.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19 .- The steamer Occarm sated te-day for Hong Kong via Yokohams. Among the passengers were Minister Angell and Commissioners don't and freecott. A tug with friends of the

THE REPUBLICAN LEADER. GENERAL GARFIELD IN THE WAR.

INCIDENTS SHOWING HIS DEVOTION TO THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM AND HIS BRAVERY ON THE BAT-TLE-FIELD.

A good deal of surprised comment was made, during the sessions of the Chicago Convention, at the statesmanlike utterances and attitude of Geueral Garfield before it, as though such might not have been expected. His moderation, his candor, his evident sincerity and earnestness, and his conciliatory and politic utterances not new to the style and manner of the man. He has distinguished himself in the display of the same argumentative and diplomatic qualities on more than one occasion. In fact, General Garfield's military record is that of one who was at once warrior and statesman, equally brave in the field and sagacious in counsels affecting the policy, if not the military conduct, of the war. One of the first incidents of his military career

to bring him into general notice was not a feat of

war, but of argument. In January, 1863, he became the Chief of Staff to Major-General William S. Rosecrans, then in command of the Army of the Cumberland. How he came to be selected by Rosecrans the present writer does not remember, but it was soon after the battle of Stone River, in which the former chief was killed. Garfield was looked upon as about the only mature member of the staff, Rosecrans having a partiality for young and gallant spirits like Captain Charles Thompson Major Bond, Colonel Mickler, Captain Hunter Brooke, Major Horace Porter, subsequently on Grant's staff, and Major Morton McMichael. Not that Garfield was much older than these, but he had a mature look always, and his mood was ever serious, as if there was in the peril of the Nation something more of personal concern and personal interest to him than to most of his associates. It was while Garfield was acting in this capacity under Rosecrans that Clement C. Vallandingham, of Ohio, banished to the South for his treasonable sentiments, was brought to Murfreesboro, Tenn., where the army lay, to be sent by flag of truce into the rebel lines, a few miles distant, at Tallahoma. When into camp Vallandingham was taken in the usual course of business to Rosecrans's headquarters, and he and Garffeld being acquaintances it was natural that they should fall into conversation, and equally carural that the conversation should be in regard to the policy and conduct of the war in a political sense. The conversation was reported by a correspondent of The Cincinnati Gazette, who was present, and was copied into almost every paper of the country, both loval and rebel, as a fine illustration of sound and argumentative views on oth sides. The comments of the loyal papers were highly complimentary to General Gardeld, and this brought him into particular notice. His last words with Vallandingham on the next morning, just as the latter was about to be escorted into the rebel lines. at once finely illustrated Garfield's quickness and neatness at repartee and that familiarity on his

September 20, 1863. His conspicuous bravery on

that occasion won for him the rank of Major-General. As Chief of Staff it was his duty to remain with General Rosecrans, and it happened that the latter had established his headquarters for the day in the rear of the right wing and centre, leaving General George II. Thomas to look personally to the direction of the left wing, McCook and Crittenden were commanders of the other two crops. Soon after the for, which for the most of the morning enveloped the field and made manceuvring almost impossible, the rebels, under Longstreet, who had come from Lee's Virginia army to take part in this great contest, made a grand assault on the right and centre. A division of Crittenden's Corps was moving to the left at this junctore, and the gap in the line had not been filled by other troops when the attack was made. The Rebels penetrated far to the rear of the Union line at this point, and turned and drove back the right of Thomas's forces and the left of the other two corps. The latter were eventually routed, driven across a ridge of hills to roads leading into Chattanooga, toward which they retreated in dreadful disorder and panic. Thomas however held his ground, withdrawing his right and centre, McCook, Crittenden and Rosecrans, with their staff officers, were driven beyond the ridge named, and they too started for Chattanooga, net knowing how Thomas had fared. Garfield followed his commander about half way to Chattanooga, but refused to go any further, and accompanied only by his orderly and Captain William B. Gaw, of the engineers, who offered to act as his guide, he rode through Rossville Gap in the mountain range and pushed southward again in search of General Thomas, the firing of whose guns. indicating that there was a brisk fight still going on, could be distinctly heard. Garfield on this occasion literally followed the Napoleonic maxim for the guidance of his generals, "March in the direction of the heaviest firing."

At the time he made this attempt the road by which Garfield expected to reach General Thomas was under cover of the sharpshoeters and advance guards of the rebels, who were pushing forward to secure possession of the road and thereby cut off Thomas's line of retreat. Garfield did not know of their presence there until admonished of it by the sharp fire of the enemy. The horses of both Garfield and Gaw were shot at the first fire, and Garfield's orderly was wounded. They were compelled to swerve from the beaten road and take to the fields and mountain side. Gaw was perfectly familiar with the topography, and following his guidance Garbield ran the gauntlet of the rebel line and finally reached General Thomas in safety. TIMELY COOPERATION.

He reached the "Rock of Chekamanga" just after the repulse of the enemy in a formidable assault all along Thomas's line, which the rebels enveloped on both flanks. He found Thomas and his staff, General Gordon Granger, General James B. Steedman, General Wood and others grouped in a hollow of an open field, a depression just sufficient to protect them from the rebel fire. It is all a myth about General Thomas standing on a big rock, his breast thrown out in defiant attitude, with a look of scorn on his face. There were no rocks on the field; none nearer than Lookont Mountain, ten miles away. The fact was that Thomas was very glad of the security afforded by the depression in the field, and his look was one of much concern and anxiety, and everybody know that he was heartily wishing it was nightfall, that he might slip away and get book to Chattanooga. The historic scene was sketched shortly after, and a very accurate painting of it by

Walker hangs on the walls of General J. Watts De Peyster, in this city. There were several dead trees still standing, and numbers of those present in the group did not disdain their shelter, so near wore the rebel marksmen, postedhigh in the branches of trees for the purpose of firing on the group.

COOLNESS IN DANGER. When Garfield reached Thomas, he at once gave the latter a brief account of the disaster to the right and centre, and heard from General Thomas a statement of his own situation and intention. This conversation was cut short by another assault of the rebel lines. It was made in great force and with great desperation, the rebels evidently fore-seeing that if repulsed they could not gettheir froops in position for still another attack before the sun went down. The fire lasted furiously for half an hour, when the rebels again broke and abandoned the assault. During all this fight General Garfield quietly sat on the ground behind one of the deal trees alluded to, and coolly indicted a dispatch to General Rosecrans, detailing the situation. While he sat there, and during the heaviest of the firing, a white dove, after hovering around and above for several minutes, finally settled on the topmost perch of the tree above Garfield's head. Here it remained during the heat of the fight, and when the miskerty ceased it flew away to the North. Garfield's attention and that of General Wood was called to the bird. The latter said nothing, but went on writing. Wood simply said, in reply: "Good omen of pence." Garfield having finished his dispatch, sent it by an officer, and himself remained on the field with General Thomas until the retreat was effected the same night to Chattanooga.

Shortly after General Garfield entered Congress, and his military career closed. This conversation was cut short by another assault

HIS HOME IN WASHINGTON.

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From The Republic.

On the corner of Thirteenth and I-sts. stands the Washington home of James A. Garfield, student, lawyer, general, statesman, Member of Congress, Senator-elect from the great State of Ohio, and the nominee of the Chicago Convention for President of the United States. It is a very modest and unpretentious mansion of brick, plain and square built, after the manner of its distinguished owner and occupant. The house is square, with a wing on the east, comprising dining-room and librery. The parlor side-windows look out upon the pleasing prospect of the park, while the front commands corner view of I and Thirteenthests.

Entering from the South, let us turn to tree left into this little parlor for a moment. It is small and only comfortably, not elegantly, furnished. There is a fine upright grand piano in the room, opposite which, one on each side the slate mantel, is a solemn looking pair of fine Chinese vases over three feet high. A narrow mirror at the opposite end of the room reaches very nearly to; the ceiling. The latter is frescood, as well as the walls; the ceiling light with gilt borders, the walls; the ceiling light with gilt borders, the walls in indistinct pauels. Here, over the grand plano, in the most prominent place, hangs the picture of General Garifield's mother, his filial devotion to whom is the most prominent place, hangs the picture of General Garifield's mother. It is a small, sweet face, enveloped in its snowy cap, and beaming benevoiently over the sample kerchief. Opposite is the pottrait of Mr. Garifield's first daughter, an almost angelie countenance. She is now dend. Here is a farm and there a mountain landscape. Under a Winter scene hangs a photograph of the General in camp. He is represented sitting before his tent surrounded by his staft, all in undress unitorm. A few choice engravings complete the decorations.

To the right is a small sitting room, modestly furnished, with a cosy, home-like air. A small walnut unitror-mounted dest-table and wh

at once finely illustrated Garfield's quickness and neatness at repartee and that familiarity on his part with Shakespeare without which no education are said to be complete. Vallandingham, on his appearance in the room at a very early hour of the morning, with an affectation of unconcern and light-heartedness which he could not have felt, three binned into a tractic air, and in a mock heater of the morning, with an affectation of unconcern and light-heartedness which he could not have felt, three binned into a tractic air, and in a mock heater of vein exclaimed, quoting from "Romeo and Juliet":

"Nicht's candies are burnt out, and jeeund day stands typice on the misty mountain toos."

Here he hestlated, when Garfield quickly but in the late of the side, to the aide-de-camp in charge of the flag of traces ever the waiting to convey Vallandingham to the ledel fines and the search of the

as if the owner cared less for general symmetry than for immediate convenience. Harf a dozen book-cases occupy the aveilable sease against the walls, and two or three thousand books freight their shelves. No two of these cases are alice of the same height, width or make. It is as if the accumulation had from time to time overflown the lir if of book-room and another case had been hastily procured in which to store the surplus, and then when that was full, another was added, and so en. Books, books, books, books! It is the one striking feature of Mr. Gariicid's home. They confront one in the hall upon catering, in the parlor and sitting-room, and in the dining-room-yes, and even in the bath-room, where documents and speeches are corded up like fire-wood. I would not be at all surprised is a fair library could be discovered in the kitchen. Among all these books there is not a trashy volume. They are haw and history, biography, peerry, politics, philosophy, government and standard works of all corts, the accumulation of years of study and the patient research of the scholar. And these are but a portion of Mr. Garifich's collection, a considerable one being at his country home in Ohio.

There are pictures here, too, suspended at irregular height above and beside the cases. Here is the portrait of Bismarck, from the Chancellor himself; and one of General Thomas, whom General fartield has always loved. Also, a good picture of General Sherman, who, by the way, when asked if he had sent his congratulations to Garield upon his nomination at Chicago, replied; "No; the General is a soldier. There is no need."

Over there are portraits of Professor Agassiz and President Hopkins, of Williams College, both persional friends.

Over there are portraits of Professor Agassiz and Prebident Hopkins, of Williams College, both personal friends.

The man of these surroundings is broadshouldered, full-chested, strongly built and six feet high. His head is massive, with light brown hair and reddish beard, large bine eyes and full round face. He dresses very plainly. He is a hard worker, systematic in habits and punctual in performance of promises and duty. One infallible, rule of his public life has been that every civil letter, on whatever subject or from whatever source, despands an answer. His correspondence has been, the fetore, always large and exacting. He employs two short-hand secretaries at times, and his private secretary, Mr. George U. Rose, has been with him for twelve years. Whatever Mr. Garfield does is theromally done, His work in the Fitz-John Porter case involved immense labor, and the references and documents relative to that case piled apart in his library are simply appalling to a mind of ordinary grasp. A closet contiguous to this work-room is crowded with letters received and copies of letters sent, and the adjoining bath-room shares the surplus.

In the midst of a busy life incidental to public

nary strasp. A closet contiguous to this workroom is erowided with betters received and copies
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In the midst of a busy tife incidental to public
duties and political leadership in the House, it
would hardly be expected that Mr. Garfield could
find much time to devote to society and literature.
Yet he has for a long time been an active and
honored inember of the Literary Society, an organization embracing the most prominent men and women
in music, art and literature of the national capital,
is usually present at their meetings and takes an
earnest but modest part in their discussions.
During the last season he has been president of
the society and entertained the members at his
house. Ho is usually accompanied by his wife on
these occasions, a bright, intelligent and vivacious
little woman, who has shared alike his early poverty
and successes, and always been at once his companion, counsellor, wife and friend. His love of
literature was born in him at Williams College,
Massachusetts, and bred in him as professor of
languages and president of Hiram College, Ohio.
Even now his most congenial recreation is a study
of classical literature, and it is related of him that
during a busy session he was found in his library
behind a big barricade of books, whichbroved upon
examination to be different editions of Horaco
and books relating to that poet. "I find I am
overworked and need recreation," said he,
"Now, my theory is that the best way to rest the
mind is not to let it be idle, but to put it at
something quite outside the ordinary line of employment. So I am resting by learning all the Congressional Library can show about Horace and the
various editions and translations of his poems."
In accordance with this theory he warmly seconded
the proposition of certain members of the Literary
Society to organize a purely classical literary club.
And an application of it to his everying life has
made him a student and ripened a scholarship rare
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